The United States Cents

OF THE YEARS

1801 - 1802 - 1803

BY

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB
119 BURLINGAME AVENUE
DETROIT

Owners of the coins photographed on the plates of 1801-02-03

1801

Obv		Rev.	
1b	GHG2	Ac	Ryder
1d	Ryder	Ad	GHC, N2
1e	Hines	Ae	HRN
2	GHC1	Af	Hines
3a	HRN	Bb	HRN
3b	HRN	Bc	GHG N6
4b	HRN	C	Hines
4c	HRN	Db	HRN
5	GHG3	Dc	Hines
6b	HRN	Dd	Hines
6d	Hines	De	HRN
6e	Hines	Eb	HRN
7	Hines	Ec	GHG N9
8	HRN	F	Hines?? HRN
9b	HRN	Gb	HRN
9e	HRN	H	HRN??
9f	GHG (N.11)	Hb	Hines (13)
10	HRN	Hc	HRN 3 Rev
18 figs	4 obv.	18 figs.	

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB
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DETROIT

1802

Obv

1 HRN
1b Hines
1bb GHC1
1bb-e GHC2
2c Hines
3 HRN
3₂ Hines
4b Hines
5b GHC1
5c French
6 GHC1
6b GHC2
6c HRN
6d Hines
7b1 GHC5
7b2 HRN
7b3 GHC2
7c GHC3
7d HRN
7e HRN
8b GHC4
8c Hines
9b Hines
9c HRN
10b Hines
11b French
11c GHC3
12b French
12c HRN
13b Hines
14 Hines
14₂ Hines

33
10 obv

Rev

Ab ~~Hines~~ HRN
Bb GHC1
Bc GHC1
Bd GHC2
Be GHC5
Cc Hines
Cd Hines
D GHC2
Dc French
De Hines FRENCH?
E GHC1
Eb HRN
Ec GHC4
Ed GHC5
Ee French
F GHC1
Fd GHC3
G HRN
Gd HRN
Hb GHC4
Hc French Hines?
He French
Hf Hines
Hh HRN
Ic Hines
Ie HRN
Jb GHC3
Jc Hines
Kb French
Kc Hines
Kd GHC1
Lb Hines HRN??
Lc French
Ld HRN
Mb GHC1
Mc Hines

36
14 Rev

LOT
Nº 427

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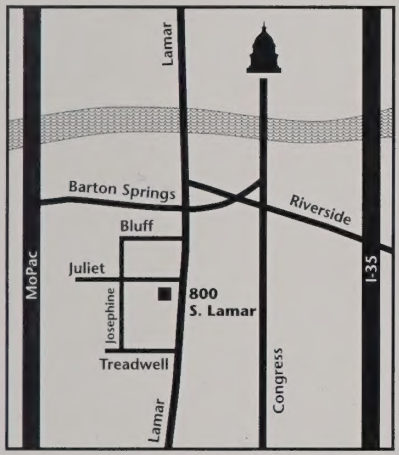

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Lapp

Dear Warren:

The enclosed item on "United States Cents of the years 1801-1802-1803" may be used if you wish in an issue of Penny-Wise in case the information has not appeared elsewhere.

Best regards.

Raymond Williamson

Encl. - Above item

Please return the two plates! I have no retained copies.

Revised
17 Jul 1977

THE LETTS FAMILY IN EASTERN NEW JERSEY -- EARLY SETTLERS

All known members of the early New Jersey Letts family descended from William Letts, weaver, whose earliest record in the Province is his marriage with Elizabeth Laud in 1667 at Elizabeth Towne. Tradition, quite possibly correct, tells of his arrival with Philip Carteret in 1665. At any rate, Governor Carteret issued the license and William and Elizabeth were married by Justice James Bollen, Secretary of the Province. William Letts patented several tracts of land in and about Elizabeth Towne. Many records survive of his activities there. The family moved to the Perth Amboy area in 1685 when the Colonial government moved to the preplanned new capitol there. The William Letts family home was south of the Raritan River on his land patent of 1685 for 150 acres on Raritan Bay, within the city limits of today's South Amboy. This tract included land where Christ Church Cemetery is now located. The patent describes the farm as being "att Cheesquacks," since it was about half a mile northwest of the mouth of Cheesequake Creek.

The first William Letts, some eight months before his death in 1702, sold his patented land and may have moved to property (1) recently purchased to the west in today's Old Bridge (Madison) Township. His second wife Ann was executrix of his estate. The tracts in Elizabeth Towne were inherited by his eldest son Francis Letts, who had sold the last of them by 1704. This first Francis Letts, like his father William, was a weaver and a farmer; later generations in the 1700's were mostly farmers, so surviving records are mainly land records. These succeeding generations sometimes sold their land and moved to new tracts a little further west around today's Sayreville -- a few even crossing South River into East Brunswick Township.

From 1702 to 1711, the family of the first Francis Letts lived on a long, narrow slip of land (2) running in a northwesterly direction past the headwaters of Cheesequake Creek in Old Bridge (Madison) Township. This strip of 100 acres (2) crosses today's U.S. Highway 9 just north of the intersection with State Highway 34. In 1711, Francis Letts sold this land (2) and bought another narrow strip, a 150-acre tract (3) extending south through today's Sayreville from the Roundabout of the Raritan River, across both Main Street and Washington Road. This land (3) was the western slip of the Thomas Rudyard patent of 1687. The first Francis Letts died in 1742; his descendents lived there for several generations until the land (3) finally was sold to Isaac Vandeventer in 1795.

A British Army map of 1766 shows two Letts houses believed to have been on this tract (3), on today's Main Street road. In 1766 these houses would have been on the property of Peter Letts (died 1774), son of the first Francis Letts. Peter's two sons Elijah and Elisha fought in the American Revolution. Elisha's son Joshua married Meleny Warne in 1805 and engaged in the pottery manufacturing business with members of the Warne family in the Cheesequake village area.

(1) Numbers refer to the map showing early Letts land ownership.

Also, mentioned in ~~[illegible]~~ pencilled in Newcomb's
in my copy of Newcomb's book
hand lettering were made - now ~~[illegible]~~ matching of above
and reverse die states, at appropriate places
throughout the text:

Date	Newcomb die Variety	New Die-State Matchings
1801	N-7	$6^b = D^b$
	N-7	$6^d = D^d$
~~1802~~ 1802	N-10	$7 = F$
	N-12	$8 = H$
	N-13	$9 = H^a$
	N-18	$13 = K^d$
1803	N-7	$4^f = G$
	N-11	$7 = J$
	N-21	$14^b = Q^b$
	N-22	$15 = R^c$
	N-23	$15^e = Q^d$

Interested die-variety collectors may wish to add this information to their copies of the 1976 reprint, which by the way is a beautiful job of printing, both text and plates.

By W. Woodford Clayton (1882)

He has terra-cotta clay of a superior quality and a large quantity of the best fire-sand on his farm.

Banks have recently been opened, from which terra-cotta clay and fire-sand are shipped. He rents the clay banks and conducts his farm himself.

CHAPTER CVI.

SAYREVILLE.[1] TWP

Situation and Boundaries.—Sayreville is situated in the eastern portion of Middlesex County, a little north of the centre, and is the last civil derivation to date from the township of South Amboy. It is very irregular in form, and is bounded as follows: North by Raritan, Woodbridge, and South Amboy, east by Raritan Bay and Madison, south by Madison, and west by East Brunswick. Its area is twelve hundred and forty acres. The population in 1880 was about nineteen hundred.

Natural Features.—South River flows along the entire western border of Sayreville, and Raritan River and Bay wash its northern boundary. Cheesquake Creek flows along the east side to its junction with Raritan Bay. Deep Run, near its mouth, crosses the extreme southern point of the township, and Tenant's Creek crosses a little farther north. Along the northern, eastern, and western sides are several small streams tributary to Raritan River and Bay, Cheesquake Creek, and South River.

The surface is mostly low and level, though very slightly rolling in the portion adjacent to Madison. Much of it is covered with a sparse growth of timber, such varieties being represented as are indigenous to the soil of Middlesex County bordering the rivers, oak and cedar predominating.

The soil is sandy, and abounds in an excellent quality of clay, much of which has been shipped to various parts of the country, some of it having been early employed in the manufacture of delftware in Jersey City, and in the fabrication of china at Trenton and Philadelphia, large quantities now being used within the township in the manufacture of common and fire-brick.

The old Camden and Amboy Railroad traverses the township in a nearly north-and-south course, the nearest stations being at South Amboy and Old Bridge, in South Amboy and East Brunswick townships respectively. The principal highways crossing Sayreville are the roads from South Amboy to Washington, and from South Amboy to Old Bridge, the latter dividing Sayreville and Madison for some distance.

In 1820 the taxable valuation of real and personal property in this township was $287,000. The amount of real estate was $232,000; the amount of personal property, $82,000. The polls numbered 314. The rate of taxation for specified purposes was as follows: State, .20 per $100; county, .60 per $100; poor, .3[illegible] per $100; ways and means, .10 per $100; roads, .22 per $100; schools, $1.50 and $1.90 per $100, in different districts. The amount of tax ordered to be raised was $5589.72. The expenditures during the year closed at date of statement were as follows: For State purposes, $551; for county purposes, $1678; for schools, $474.64; for the poor, $1200; for ways and means, $300; for roads, $700.

As an agricultural township Sayreville does not take high rank, most of its surface being either covered with timber or devoted to the clay and sand trade and brick manufacture. The extreme western portion is rendered an island, and to a degree isolated from the remainder of the township, by the old Washington ship canal connecting South River and the Raritan.

Settlement.—Land in Sayreville township adjoining the South and Raritan Rivers was taken up as early as 1683 to 1686 (the date of John Reid's map of the Raritan River and the regions north and south of it) by the following-named persons: G. L. (probably G. Lawry, an extensive land-owner in the vicinity), 850 acres, including 550 acres embraced in the "Roundabout Meadows," bounded west and north by the South and Raritan Rivers respectively at their confluence; P. Sonman's two lots of 200 and 300 acres respectively; T. Rudyard, 300 acres; A. Galloway and W. Gerard, 300 acres; Thomas Robison, 300 acres. These allotments were narrow lots extending north and south and bordering on the Raritan. Farther east several other lots were laid out which had not been taken up at the time Reid's survey was made. At a point which must have been nearly opposite the borough or town of Washington, East Brunswick, O. Violent and G. Gordon had taken up two long and narrow lots, extending east from the South River, containing 100 and 150 acres respectively. Portions of two tracts of 300 acres and 200 acres each, also then the property of "G. L.," and of a tract of 600 acres indicated on the map as belonging to R. Townley, and three tracts of 100, 150, and 180 acres each, designated as the property of "I. L.," "W. L." and "N. L." respectively, were undoubtedly within the present boundaries of Sayreville, TWP. W. LETTS

None of these land-owners were ever residents of the township, and none of their descendants are known to have since lived within its borders. Doubtless the land was bought cheaply, as large tracts of land have been bought in all new countries, with the idea that money would be made upon their probable subsequent increase in value. Their commercial value, as now estimated, was probably not considered, for the basis upon which it is computed must have been then undreamed of. A knowledge of the availability to manufacturing purposes of the extensive beds of sand and fire-clay with which these lands abound is referred to. Or, if the soil was known, it is improbable that the purchasers had any prop[illegible] immense demand for these materi[illegible] developed by a subsequent growth [illegible] they must have had no conception [illegible]

It is probable that settlement b[illegible] as early as 1770, and it is possible [illegible] located there prior to that time. [illegible] was slow, and until the brick [illegible] brought numerous laboring men [illegible] the township was sparsely inhabit[illegible] town of any size near it that w[illegible] water. The land was low and s[illegible] adapted to agriculture. Surely [illegible] attract the pioneers.

It is believed that not far fro[illegible] mentioned Elijah Disbrow made [illegible] forest about midway between the [illegible] Sayreville and Washington bridge [illegible] the Burt's Creek settlement. He [illegible] drew and Stacy, who inherited th[illegible] erty and lived and died there. B[illegible] wife of Stacy was a Miss Appleg[illegible] him, aged about ninety-five. The [illegible] Disbrow were named Gamaliel, [illegible] Henrietta, Maria, Sarah, Margaret, [illegible]

Roundabout Landing, as a landi[illegible] ing point of land between South Ri[illegible] tan has come to be known, was the [illegible] Ebenezer Price for his future home [illegible] the earliest settlers in the townsh[illegible] stood within the present boundaries [illegible] yard. It was built there consider[illegible] 1800, and its builder has been d[illegible] Many of his descendants are livi[illegible] County and elsewhere. Xerxes, E[illegible] ria were the names of his children.

Xerxes Price married Nancy, dau[illegible] Letts, and located on land near [illegible] children were George, John, and a d[illegible] came the wife of Capt. Isaac Faur[illegible] ried and removed to New Brunswick [illegible] living; John went to the West.

On a portion of the Morgan estate [illegible] of Cheesquake Creek, the father of [illegible] gan was a very early resident. Some [illegible] ants are well-known citizens of Soutl[illegible]

For some time Xerxes Price was [illegible] manufacture of pottery in Sayrevill[illegible] he was well known to the business m[illegible] ity during his active career. His d[illegible] one, and his suicide by hanging was [illegible] the topic of occasional conversation[illegible] quaintances.

Ebenezer Price married and, living [illegible] reared a family, two of whom, Abia[illegible] are residents of Washington, East B[illegible] former married a daughter of Henry [illegible]

[1] By M. O. Reid.

The United States Cents of the years 1801-1802-1803

Dr Lapp

from Raymond Williamson

That great old-time coin dealer Barney Bluestone of Syracuse NY conducted a fixed-price sale in January 1947, in which lot 1302 was a remainder copy of Howard R. Newcomb's book "The United States Cents of the years 1801-1802-1803" (1925). Newcomb's book on 1801-2-3 was reprinted in 1976 as a part of "Monographs on Varieties of United States Large Cents 1793-1803", Denis W. Loring (Ed.)

Bluestone's remainder copy of Newcomb's book ... thirty years ago. The book was ... 1947 ... $ ... a high price ... sold under lot 1302. ... that Bluestone had several remainder copies ... share with EAC members some of Newcomb's data in this remainder copy (but not found in the second reprint), all in Newcomb's readily recognized hand-lettering as is the entire text of his 1944 book "United States Copper Cents 1816-1857."

Included were two photographic prints (both reproduced herewith) describing three rare new die varieties, after publication ... apparently added as supplement sheets to remainder copies of the book. These added Newcomb die varieties are all listed with the others in Loring's "Appendix I, Guide to Rarity and Value," where cross reference to Sheldon die-variety numbers; however they are not pictured or described in Loring's reprint of Newcomb's book.

These added die varieties are:

Errata Plate made July 1931 / July 1931 / Jan 1928

Newcomb Number	Sheldon Number	Errata Plate	Discovered By
1801 N-13	1801 NC-1	1	H.C.Hines
1801 N-14	1801 NC-2	1	H.C.Hines
1803 N-24	1803 NC-1	2	Elmer S. Sears

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB
119 BURLINGAME AVENUE
DETROIT

1803

Obv

1 French
1b GHC,
1c morgan
1d Hines
2 GHC
3b HRN
4b GHC3
4c HRN
4d French of N's
4e HRN
4f Hines
4g HRN
5 HRN
5b GHC,
6b Hines
6c HRN
6d HRN
7b GHC
7c Hines
8c French
8d HRN
9 GHC,
10b HRN
11 HRN
11b HRN
12 HRN
12b GHC2
13b Hines
13c HRN
13d GHC2
14b Hines
14c HRN
14e HRN
15 Hines
15b ~~HRN~~ Morgan's
15c Morgan Hines

36

8 obv.

Rev

B GHC
Cc GHC2
Cd Hines
D HRN Morgan?
Dc HRN
E French
Eb GHC2
F GHC
Fb GHC
Gb Hines
Gc HRN
H HRN
Hc HRN
Ib HRN
Ic GHC2
Jc Hines
Jd GHC
K GHC
Kb HRN
Kc GHC2
Lb GHC,
Lc HRN
Ld GHC2
M HRN
Mc Hines
Nc Hines
Nd GHC,
O HRN
P Hines
Qb HRN
Qd Hines
Qe HRN
Qf Hines
Rb Hines
Rc Morgan
Rd French

36

12 Rev

THE UNITED STATES CENTS OF THE YEARS 1801 - 1802 - 1803

BY

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB

DETROIT

1925

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Howard R. Newcomb
1925

Preface

THE Large Copper Cents of the United States have long enjoyed an ever increasing popularity among both new and advanced collectors. With this in view an illustrated book collection of all the known dies and combination of dies of the years of 1801, 1802 and 1803 will be welcomed by these collectors of our National Coinage.

The large amount of One Cent pieces necessary in these early years to meet the requirements of business and to replace the quantities of state coinages, tradesman's tokens and foreign pieces that were in circulation, necessitated the manufacture of many dies. The art of tempering these dies was not perfected, and many cracked and chipped early in their life, resulting in some varieties being very scarce.

It is impossible to accurately judge the respective rarity of all the numbers, and no attempt has been made to do so, but attention has been called to those pieces that command rarity respect.

Each combination of dies or variety has been given an attributing number. All obverse dies are also numbered and each reverse die is lettered. The many varieties have been minutely described in a manner that eliminates measurements. Several points or localities on each die are carefully delineated so that even a worn coin can be easily and accurately attributed.

A careful study has been given to the cracks, breaks and failures in the dies for the benefit of the advanced collector whose fancy prompts him to secure more than one specimen of a number. All the cracks and breaks described have been worked out under powerful glasses and they all can be found on specimens in good state of preservation. Below the description of each number or variety is given the combinations governing these die failures. It is not asserted that these combination lists are complete, but it is believed that they comprise all the most prominent die failures.

To those who seriously wish to follow up the die breaks, a good strong magnifying glass is absolutely essential; and to those who do not care to go so deeply into the study, a strong magnifying glass will be a most valuable help and is strongly recommended.

This publication has been made possible only by the hearty cooperation and help by the loan of their collections of the following gentlemen: Henry C. Hines, Newark, N. J.; George P. French, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; William Festus Morgan, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Hillyer Ryder, Carmel, N. Y. Special thanks are due Mr. George H. Clapp, Sewickley, Pa., not only for the loan of his collection, but for the many valuable suggestions.

The plates are made from the finest known specimens from the cabinets of these gentlemen and from the collection of the author.

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB.

Detroit, August, 1925.

Foreword

IT is very probable that the first obverse dies to be manufactured were Nos. 1-2-3-5. These were no doubt made before the year of 1801 and were left unfinished—the last figure not being punched in. The first figure 1 is pointed on these four dies and is from the same punch as used throughout 1800 and the previous years. As these dies were called into use the last figure was punched in with a broken top or blunt 1 punch, the same as used on all the remaining obverses of this year and the years of 1802 and 1803, excepting the large date of 1803 obverse No. 15. Of these four dies No. 1 is most likely the first made as the punch was not entirely broken when used in placing the last figure. On well preserved examples the last figure, although imperfect, is not quite as badly broken as a trace of the peak can be seen. Reverse A of 1801 to which this obverse die No. 1 was mated is the only die whose letters are all punched in with perfect punches, and is probably the first made reverse die. All the other reverse dies of 1801 show defective punches in their lettering. However, several new punches appeared in 1802, and an entirely new set was also used for some 1803 reverses.

The dies were not used in the order they were made, as Obverse No. 4 of 1801 has blunt 1's and its reverse B is always found perfect when used with this obverse. This reverse B is found perfect and in two broken states with obverse No. 5—one of the first obverse dies made, showing that variety No. 4 was coined before variety No. 6. This theory has been used in the arrangement of the coins of these three years. In many instances the order in which the coins appear is the probable "order of issuance" from the mint.

The collector who studies into the die breaks, cracks, etc., will find instances where one die remains in use throughout the life of three other dies to which it has been mated before it in turn becomes useless. (See Reverse A—1801; Reverse H—1802.) Also, where one die is used opposite four other dies. (See Reverse B—1802; Obverse 4—1803.) Many instances are found where the life of a die extends through the life of but two opposite dies. Other dies are found without any breaks or failures.

The study of the die cracks and breaks has brought to light an interesting circumstance. Obverse die No. 1 dated 1803 is not only found perfect but also in three broken states. The reverse A when coupled with this obverse is always found perfect, having outlived the life of obverse No. 1 of 1803. A new obverse die is taken at random and is now coupled to this same reverse die. This new die is obverse No. 14 dated 1802, making variety No. 19. While mated to this 1802 obverse die which always remains perfect, it is found not only perfect but in three broken states, showing its life gave out in its "second marriage." The breaking of these dies illustrates one of the instances where a coin dated 1803 was minted before its cousin dated 1802.

1801

1b
1d
1e
2
3
3b
4b
4c
5
6b
6d
6e
7
8
9b
9e
9f
10
Ac
Ad
Ae
Af
Bb
Bc
C
Db
Dc
Dd
De
Eb
Ec
F
Gb
H
Hb
Hc

[illegible] curl to the letters above, the coin must be held so that the vertical side or upright of the letter is on a line with the eye.

On the reverse the same must be done in determining the point of a leaf to the letter above.

[illegible] Point of curl below—	[illegible]				
	Center of R	Left Edge of Upright of R	Center of Upright of R	Right Edge of Upright of R	Center of R
I in LIBERTY	4–5				
[illegible]					
[illegible]		[illegible]			
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
[illegible]					

[illegible]	[illegible]				
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
Left edge of curve of D					
Between inner and outer curves of D	1●–2●–3●		9△		10○
Right edge of curve of D		7*	4▲–6▲		
[illegible]		[illegible]			

▲One Stem; $\frac{1}{000}$;—UNITED. *$\frac{1}{000}$ △$\frac{1}{000}$ ○$\frac{1}{100}$ ●Perfect N's

[illegible] No. 1—Doughty No. 161
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

No. 5—Not in D
No. 6—No. 156
No. 7—No. 157
No. 8—No. 159

No. 9—No. 159
No. 10—No. 160
No. 11—No. 162
No. 12—No. 163

In determining the relation of the point of the curl, and the curve of the curl to the letters above, the coin must be held so that the vertical axis or upright of the letter is on a line with the eye.

On the reverse the same must be done in determining the point of a leaf to the letter above.

KEY TO OBVERSES Point of curl below—	Highest wave of hair under—				
	Center of E	Left Edge of Upright of R	Center of Upright of R	Right Edge of Upright of R	Center of R
I in LIBERTY	4–5				
Center of upright of B					
Right edge of upright of B		10–11–12			
Center of B		1			
Inner curve of B				6–7 3–8–9	
Between inner and outer curve of B				2	
Outer curve of B					

REVERSES Point of Leaf Under—	Point of Fifth Leaf Under—				
	Inner Left Curve of O	Center of O	Inner Right Curve of O	Outer Right Curve of O	Between O and F
Left edge of upright of D					
Right edge of upright of D					
Center of D	5–8				
Left edge of curve of D					
Between inner and outer curves of D	1●–2●–3●		9△		10○
Right edge of curve of D		7*	4▲–6▲		
Right of D	12	11*			

▲One Stem; $\frac{1}{000}$;—UNITED. *$\frac{1}{000}$ △$\frac{1}{000}$ ○$\frac{1}{100}$ ●Perfect N's

Newcomb No. 1—Doughty No. 161
No. 2—Not in D
No. 3—Not in D
No. 4—Not in D
No. 5—Not in D
No. 6—No. 156
No. 7—No. 157
No. 8—No. 160
No. 9—No. 159
No. 10—No. 162
No. 11—No. 158
No. 12—No. 163

1801

No. 1

Obverse 1. The first 1 pointed, the last blunt. The letters in LIBER well spaced apart. The bottoms of all the letters are in the same arc line. The point of the curl is below the center of B. The junction point of the hair and forehead is just to the right of the right edge of the upright of T. In the date the figures 18 and 01 are spaced apart, and the 80 are nearer together.

1[b]. This die is not known perfect and is easily recognized by the four wavy cracks running diagonally in the field from the rim above and through the letters E and R and TY to rim before face. There is a small flake out of the die close to the left rim back of the ribbon bow.

1[c]. An additional crack from rim through I and hair to forehead. R and TY are as strongly struck up as the other letters in LIBERTY.

1[d]. Same as 1[c], except that the R is weak and TY practically gone, caused by the sinking of the die about this area.

1[e]. A new crack has now developed that runs from the rim below the 0 in date, diagonally up through the right side of that figure and curving to the right passes through the drapery and breast and on to the rim near the point of bust.

Reverse A. Perfect fraction with 100 equally and rather closely spaced. The fraction bar is high above 100 and very close to the numerator. In AMERICA none of the letters touch each other, and all are on the same arc line. NT in CENT are on the same line and are spaced slightly more apart than CEN, the C slightly lower. The three letter N's are all perfectly formed, and this is the only die on which they are so found. The lowest leaf ends just to the left of the right upright of N. The highest leaf ends just to the right of a line drawn down the left side of last S in STATES.

A[b]. This die has a delicate crack from the top of 1 in 100 diagonally upward through base of numerator, ribbon, stem, leaves and E in AMERICA to rim.

A[c]. The [b] crack is now heavier and distinct, and an additional crack has developed from last cipher through bases of AC in AMERICA to middle of I. Suction marks from LIBE show about the fraction and UN.

A^d. A third crack now appears from rim above E in UNITED through its left top and base of T ending in field between the bottom of N and lowest leaf on left branch.

COMBINATIONS:

$1^b = A^b$
$1^b = A^c$
$*1^c = A^c$
$1^d = A^c$
$1^d = A^d$
$1^e = A^d$

*This combination $1^c = A^c$ is rare

No. 2

OBVERSE 2. This obverse resembles both obverses No. 1 and No. 3. The letters in LIBERTY are spaced as in obverse No. 3, but the top of Y is above the top of T, and part of the left stand of Y is broken away. The point of the curl is below, midway between the inner and outer curves of B. The junction point of the hair and forehead is just to the right of the right edge of base of T. The date is widely spaced as on obverse No. 1, excepting the 80 are very slightly closer together. First 1 pointed, last 1 blunt. The field between the rim and bow is very rough, caused by rust, and other much smaller rust spots are between the rim and lowest curl.

REVERSE A^d.

COMBINATIONS:

$2 = A^d$

This number is very rare.

No. 3

OBVERSE 3. This die very closely resembles obverse No. 1, but the letters in LIBERTY are spaced closer. This is especially noticeable between the IB and ER. First 1 pointed and the last blunt. The

date is spaced closer together, which is more noticeable between the 18 and 01. The junction point of the hair and forehead is below the right edge of the base of T. The point of the curl is below the inner curve of B.

3^b. A crack from rim back of head curves downward through the hair and crosses the lower left tip of the shoulder to the top of O. This crack back of the hair in the field is paralleled by another that joins it in the hair.

3^c. The ^{b} crack is now heavier and extends on through the base of last 1 to rim below.

3^d. The rim is heavily broken below the 01 and touches their bottom edges and also extends up between the 801, but does not touch the figure 8.

Reverse A^d. When coupled with obverse 3 the ^{b} crack is much heavier from top of 1 to fraction line.

A^e. This die is sunken, producing a raised field on the coin above the letters ATES. Suction marks from the date and curl show above these letters.

A^f. The lower portion of the bust is strongly outlined, running from the A in STATES through the letters TES, going very close to the rim over O and ending on the center of the top of F. The die is sunken between this outline and the rim so that this part of the coin is very high. Suction marks from the date and the curl show above ATES, the same as on reverse A^e. A fourth crack runs through the tops of OF and on to rim to the right of F.

Combinations:

$3 = A^d$

$3^b = A^e$

$3^c = A^f$

$3^d = A^f$

This number is very rare.

No. 4

Obverse 4. This die is very quickly and easily recognized, as the word LIBERTY is placed farther to the right than on any other obverse. The tip of the curl on the top of the head is below the I in LIBERTY and the tail of the R is over the forelock. Both the figures 1 are blunt. This die has been injured, having been struck by the rim of another die, leaving an incuse impression on the coin of a border milling like a line of denticles through the tops and above the letters BERTY and for a short distance in the field to the right of Y.

4^b. The die is very slightly sunken between the rim and lowest curl to the left of the first figure, leaving a small raised field on the coin.

Reverse B. This is the reverse with the three errors. The fraction being $\frac{1}{000}$, only one stem to the wreath, and UNITED spelled as if the U was formed by two letter I's. On well preserved specimens the bottom of the inverted letter U can be seen in the upper arc line. The letter was again punched in properly and this double punching gives the effect of the two I's. The right stand and perpendicular of the letter M in AMERICA is double cut. The letter N in its three appearances is always defective; this peculiarity is on all reverses of the year 1801, excepting one instance, reverse A.

Combinations:

4^b = B

This number is excessively rare.

No. 5

Obverse 4^c. The failure of this die is getting more pronounced as the sunken portion below the lowest curl has grown in area and now extends up in the field. Another section is sinking on the breasts and extending into the field above the point of bust. When coupled with reverse C, this obverse shows suction marks of the wreath before the face and neck and again back of the head about midway between the L in LIBERTY and the bow.

REVERSE C. The fraction is perfect with 100 closely spaced together. In AMERICA the letters AM just touch and the R is higher than the E, which is delicately double cut on its lower right arm end. The T in CENT is higher than the other letters, but it does not touch the N. In STATES the first S is low. In UNITED the UN nearly touches at top and the E is higher than the T and D. The lowest leaf on the left branch ends just to the right of the center of N in UNITED. The top of the highest leaf on the right branch ends below the center of the last S in STATES.

COMBINATIONS:

4^c = C

This number has the highest degree of rarity—only one example is known.

No. 6

OBVERSE 5. The first 1 is pointed, the last 1 blunt. The figures 80 are placed well below a line drawn across the tops of the two 1's. In LIBERTY the base of R is slightly above the E. The point of the curl on top of the head is below the inner curve of B. A delicate point juts out from the curl near its junction with the bust, above the first 1. Two similar points are beneath the chin. A very faint line extends from the bust through the figure 8 to the rim immediately beneath. To the right of the last figure, close to it, is a short vertical line. These two lines are visible only on exceptionally well preserved specimens.

REVERSE B^b. This die is now cracked from the middle 0 of fraction, touching the top of the first 0, the bottoms of U in UNITED and base of N, then passing up through I to rim.

B^c. Has an additional crack from rim over T in UNITED, passing through that letter, the lowest pair of leaves on outside of the left branch, left ribbon, base of numerator to the fraction line. A third crack connects the fraction line to the right ribbon and on the left to the ^{b} crack. From the left foot of last A in AMERICA a delicate crack runs to the middle of C.

COMBINATIONS:

*5 = B

5 = B^b

5 = B^c

*This combination 5 = B is rare.

No. 7

Obverse 6. This obverse is from the same die as Obverse No. 5, and yet differs from it in a few microscopic details. The point on the curl above the figure 1 is still visible, as well as the two beneath the chin, but all are more delicate. The short line to the right of the last 1 and the line from bust through 8 to rim are gone. It differs in that the space between the figures 1-8 is slightly greater as well as the space between the 8-0. The tops of both the 1's are slightly further away from the curl and bust above.

6[b]. There is a small rim break over the right arm of Y which extends a short distance to the right.

6[c]. A fine crack extends from the rim on the left through the curls and lower left corner of the shoulder, the last 1 near its top to the rim at right of this figure. The rim is also broken below the figures 18 and space to right. A line of denticles extends along the rim from this rim break to the end of bust.

6[d]. The [c] crack through the curls and last 1 is now heavier. The rim is further broken under 1801 and extends each way a short distance beyond the date. This rim break just touches the right base of last 1. Suction marks show in the field in back of date, before the neck and in back of the hair below the ribbon bow.

6[e]. The rim break below the date is heavier and now touches the bottom of the cipher.

Reverse D. This reverse has one error—the fraction being $\frac{1}{000}$. The left stem is NOT extended and does NOT end in a long point. A leaf ends below the center of N in UNITED. The highest leaf ends just to the left of the right side of last S in STATES.

D[b]. A hair line crack runs from the rim over A in STATES, passing to the right through the base of T and tip of lower leaf of top pair on right branch and on to the rim midway between F and A.

D[c]. A second crack now runs from rim over left edge of first T in STATES, passes through that letter, touching the tip of the second leaf on the left branch and joins the first crack below the letter E. A third delicate crack from right foot of A joins the first crack below base of second T. A fourth crack from rim

over M in AMERICA passes through its top left upright, through the letter A and joins the first crack at a point about midway between F and A. A fifth crack from rim to first crack touches the left side of O in OF. There are other delicate cracks from right arm of T to center of A, and from above the center of A to second T, where the first crack crosses this letter.

D^d. The rim is heavily broken over AM and touches the top of A and left top of M. A small section of the die is sunken, bounded by the fourth and first cracks, rim and letter A. Additional cracks through middle of M to rim above right upright and from top of E to rim above R.

D^e. A small triangular rim break has now developed above the A in STATES. Two new additional cracks now run diagonally to the right from the bottom of the first S and T to leaf beneath.

COMBINATIONS:

6^b = D
6^c = D^b
6^d = D^c
6^e = D^d
6^e = D^e

This number is rare.

No. 8

OBVERSE 7. Both the figures 1 are blunt. The figure 0 is higher than the 8. In LIBERTY the letters LIB are spaced very closely together. The R is slightly below the E and is nearer the hair than on any other number of this year. The point of the curl is below the inner curve of B. Generally the left stand of Y is slightly defective. This die has a small delicate scratch in the hair parallel to the locks brushed back to the bow.

REVERSE C.

COMBINATIONS:

7 = C

No. 9

OBVERSE 8. This is the same as No. 7 obverse, but it has now been sharpened and "remade." The stand of Y is perfect and the bottom of the L is elongated on the left. This obverse is generally struck up strongly and the scratch in the hair referred to in the description of obverse No. 7 shows plainly.

REVERSE E. This reverse has a corrected error. The fraction has a figure 1 engraved over the first cipher which shows plainly beneath. The lowest leaf ends below the center of N. The tip of the highest leaf on the right branch ends just to the left of a line drawn through the center of the last S in STATES.

E^b. The rim is beginning to break very slightly from F to AM.

E^c. The rim heavily broken over STA and touching the whole of the top of T. The rim break over AM now extends to over the letter E.

COMBINATIONS:

8 = E
8 = E^b
8 = E^c

No. 10

OBVERSE 9. This die closely resembles Obverse 7. Both the 1's are blunt. There is more space between the curl and the side of 1 and slightly more space between the 1 and 8. The point of the curl is below the right side of the upright of B. Part of the left stand of Y is defective.

9^b. There is a very small rim break over IB. Through the center of all the letters of LIBERTY there is now developed a wavy line like the edge of a line of denticles that give an appearance of a crack, especially through ERT.

9^c. Failing of the die has produced a "cap" on top of the upright of the R.

REVERSE F. The fraction is perfect with the two ciphers spaced closely together, and the final 0 to the right of the fraction bar. In AMERICA the letters AM do not touch and the R is on the same arc line. E in STATES high. The bottom of I in UNITED and

the left top and bottom of M in AMERICA are delicately recut. O in ONE high. C in CENT low and NT touch. A minute dot is in the field to the left near the base of the first S in STATES. A leaf ends below the center of N in UNITED. The tip of the highest leaf ends to the right of the right side of the last S.

COMBINATIONS:

$9 = F$
$9^b = F$
$9^c = F$

No. 11

OBVERSE 9^d. The rim is badly broken above the letters RTY. This break touches all the tops of the R and T.

9^e. The ^{d} rim break now extends well down between the R and T and obliterates the left arm of the T.

9^f. Has an additional rim break that is very heavy starting to the right of the last 1 and ending opposite the point of bust, and connects with the bust line for some distance.

REVERSE G. The fraction is in error, being $\frac{1}{000}$. The left stem is elongated and ends in a sharp point near the right base of U in UNITED. There is a small dot under E in the same word, and the bottoms of the U and D are below the arc line of the other letters. The lower outside left berry is partly imbedded in the leaf above. The lowest left leaf ends slightly to the right of the right upright of N. Highest leaf ends to the right of the center of last S.

G^b. There is a delicate crack from rim through the right side of D.

COMBINATIONS:

$9^c = G$
$9^d = G^b$
$9^e = G^b$
$*9^f = G^b$

*This combination 9f = Gb is excessively rare.

No. 12

Obverse 10. Both 1's are blunt. The letters in LIBERTY uneven. LIB closely spaced and even but above the E, and E above R and R very slightly above T. Left stand of Y is defective. The point of the curl is below the right side of the upright of B. The junction point of the hair and forehead is just to the right of right edge of upright of T.

Reverse H. Perfect fraction with the two ciphers closely spaced together and the 1 more distant. In AMERICA the letters AME are very close but do not quite touch. The right top of E in this word shows slight recutting. NT in CENT are on the same line but do not touch. The left foot of this T is very long. A leaf ends under the right edge of D in UNITED. The lowest left leaf ends just to the left of the right upright of N. The highest leaf ends just to the left of the center of last S.

H^b. The rim is heavily broken over AME and touches the tops of M. A fine crack from top of F passes close to the top of O and on to the rim beyond.

H^c. A much smaller rim break is now over and to the right of F in OF.

Combinations:

10 = H

10 = H^b

10 = H^c

1801

No13

I^b

I^b

Obv 5

Rev I This die closely resembles Rev A The fraction is perfect with 100 closely spaced and the numerator and denominator are both placed much nearer the fraction bar than usual. This bar is slightly longer and thicker than usually found and has a fine line, a scratch from the engraver's tool extending on to the right ribbon. In AMERICA the first A is smaller than the final. The right tops of the N's in ONE CENT slightly imperfect C in CENT low and a leaf is lightly welded to its back. Lowest outside berry on left wreath on a very short stem. Lowest leaf on left branch ends to left of right side of N; leaf tip under centre of curve of D; highest leaf to right of left side of S.

I^b A chip out of the die through centre of C to bottom of E in CENT; also two dots in field midway between D and S.

The bottom part of the bust including the lowest curl and date show incuse on the impression of the reverse die about the letters TES OF and extending to the rim above. This apparent suction from the obverse strongly resembles a severe die break and varies in intensity and location as can be seen on the two images from the only examples now known. A duplication of this peculiarity is found in 1800 on Dougherty's #151 and 1801 rev A^1

No

14

J

Obv 3

Rev J This die closely resembles Rev's A and I; the general descriptions being the same The fraction is the same as in Rev I except the fraction bar does not have the fine line extending to the right. The right top of N in ONE is imperfect; the N's in CENT and UNITED are from a different punch. C in CENT low and a leaf just touches its back. The lowest outside left berry is on a long stem.

The bottom part of the bust is incuse on the reverse impression about the letters TES OF but is not as strong and heavy as found on Rev I

These two varieties are extremely rare – two examples being known of #13 and only one of #14 July 1931

1802

1
1b
1bb
1bbe
2c
3
3₂
4b
5b
5c
6
6b
6c
6d
7b₁
7b₂
7b₃
7c
7d
7e
8b
8c
9b
9c
10b
11b
11c
12b
12c
13b
14
14₂

1808

Ab

Bb

Bc

Bd

Be

Cc

Cd

D

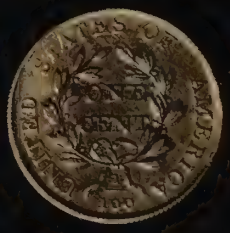
Dc

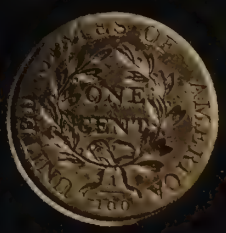
De

E

Eb

Ec

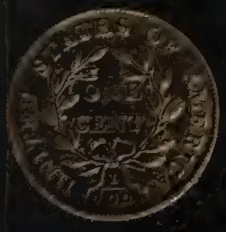

Ed


Fc

F

Fd

G


Gd

Hb

Hc

He

Hf

Hh

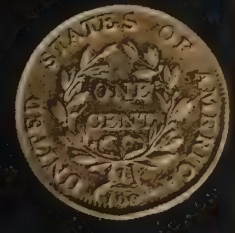
Ic

Ie

Jb

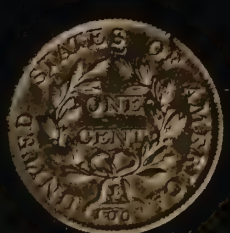
Jc

Kb


Kc

Kd

Lb


Lc

Ld

Mb

Mc

In determining the relation of the point of the curl, and the curve of the curl to the letters above, the coin must be held so that the vertical axis or upright of the letter is on a line with the eye.

On the reverse the same must be done in determining the point of a leaf to the letter above.

KEY TO OBVERSES Point of Curl Below—	Highest Wave of Hair Under—					
	Right End of E	Bet. E & R	Left Edge of Upright of R	Center of Upright of R	Right Edge of Upright of R	Center of R
Left edge of upright of B	12	19–20				
Center of upright of B		18				
Right edge of upright of B		10–11				
Center of B			13– 15–16			
Inner curve of B				4–6	8	
Between inner and outer curves of B				5–7	3–17	1–2
Outer curve of B						14
Right of B						
Between B and E						9

REVERSES Point of Leaf Under—	Point of Fifth Leaf Under—					
	Center Left Curve of O	Inner Left Curve of O	Center of O	Inner Right Curve of O	Outer Right Curve of O	Between O & F
Left edge of upright of D		7–8				
Center of upright of D			11▲			
Right edge of upright of D		12▲– 13▲–14▲				
Center of D				20✿		
Left edge of curve of D		16				10
Between inner and outer curves of D		2–3–4–5 15●–17▲ 18▲	19°		1§	9*
Right edge of curve of D						
Right of D			6★			

§Fraction bar has long point to left. ★Left stem has long point; $\frac{1}{000}$. *Stemless. ▲Numerator very high, $\frac{1}{100}$. ●Right end of fraction bar ends in point. °S under final S, double fraction line. ✿Left stem continues through U.

Newcomb No. 1—Doughty No. 172
No. 2—No. 173
No. 3—Not in D
No. 4—No. 174
No. 5—Not in D
No. 6—No. 164
No. 7—Not in D
No. 8—No. 171
No. 9—No. 165
No. 10—No. 168
No. 11—No. 167
No. 12—Not in D
No. 13—No. 178
No. 14—No. 175
No. 15—No. 170
No. 16—Not in D
No. 17—No. 177
No. 18—No. 176
No. 19—No. 166
No. 20—No. 169

1802

No. 1

Obverse 1. The top of the 1 touches the hair above and the curl to left very close. The base of 2 is slightly above the arc line of 180. The top of the highest curl on the head is below the center of R. The point of the curl is midway between the inner and outer curves of B. LIB closely and ERTY widely spaced, especially the RTY. A roughness caused by several blurred lines of denticles is in the field below the bust and extends to the right a short distance beyond the point of bust.

1^b. Rim broken below 802.

Reverse A. The letter C in CENT is very close but does not quite touch the leaf. It is also slightly lower than the other letters, which are uneven and very close at their tops. The letters AME are spaced very closely together, their stands almost touching. The N's in ONE and CENT both have imperfect stands and right caps. The N in UNITED has a defective stand and perfect caps. All three N's show slight recutting on the lower under side of their diagonal. A hair line extends left from the fraction bar almost to the left ribbon. First S low—second high, and the O in OF very low. Left side of F recut. The tip of the top leaf on the right branch ends to the right of the last S. This wreath and all that follow, unless otherwise stated, have ten berries—five on each branch.

A^b. A crack from rim over F passes through O to bottom of S, where it divides, one branch going to the center of E and the other ending in the field below T.

Combinations:

$1 = A^b$
$1^b = A^b$

No. 2

Obverse 1^{bb}. The roughness in the field below the bust smoothed out.

1^{bb-c}. An extremely delicate crack runs from the center of the forehead, touching the tip of the right arm of Y, to rim. The slightest wear on the coin obliterates this crack on the following obverses.

1^{bb-d}. A crack continuing in the same direction as the outline of the nose passes downward out its end and in a curve goes to the rim at a point opposite the chin.

1^{bb-e}. The d crack now continues upward along the outline of the nose through the forehead and the hair to the rim over the letter B.

Reverse B. The letter C in CENT is extremely close but does not quite touch the leaf, and is also punched in lower. The tops of NT almost touch. The right stand of T is cut over the leaf and this pair of leaves is stemless. In AMERICA the letter A is very delicately recut on its left top and is lower and the E higher than M. All the N's have defective stands and right caps. The tip of the highest leaf on the right branch ends to the left of a line drawn through the center of the last S. The ribbons forming the loops of the bow are incomplete.

B^b. A delicate crack from near the top of F runs through the tops of AMER.

Combinations:

1^{bb} = B
1^{bb} = B^b
*1^{bb-c} = B^b
1^{bb-d} = B^b
1^{bb-e} = B^b

*This 1bb-c = Bb combination is extremely rare.

No. 3

Obverse 2. The top of the 1 is very close to the hair above and the curl to the left is slightly more distant than on Obverse 1. The spacing of the figures is about the same as on the previous obverse, but the base of the 2 is on the arc line of its mates and is very slightly further away from the 0. The highest wave is below the right side of the upright of R. The point of the curl is below, midway between the inner and outer curves of B. LIB is more widely spaced and RT closer spaced than on Obverse No. 1.

2^b. A fairly heavy crack from rim over B passes through the right side of that letter, down through the hair and crosses the ear and on to the neck, where it is very faint and finally lost. To the right

of the figure 2 there is a more delicate crack running diagonally to the left from the rim to the bust above, evidently a continuation of the crack across the head.

2^c. A much heavier crack now runs vertically from the rim to bust above just to the right of the figure 2.

REVERSE B^b.

COMBINATIONS:
$2^b = B^b$
$2^c = B^b$
This number is very rare.

No. 4

OBVERSE 3. The top of the figure 1 almost touches the hair above. The curl to the left is very close. The upright of the letter R almost touches the second or the highest curl or wave. Lower part of the left stand of Y defective. The point of the curl is below the inner curve of B. LIBERTY closely spaced. Suction marks of the wreath generally show in the field along the profile of the face and neck and again back of head.

REVERSE B^c. The crack is more developed and extends from the top of F through AMERIC. A continuation of this crack is seen near the rim between the letters S and O but is very delicate.

B^d. The diagonal of the N in CENT is beginning to crumble.

COMBINATIONS:
$3 = B^c$
$3 = B^d$

No. 5

OBVERSE 4. Highest lock of hair is under upright of R, which is distant from the hair. Point of the curl is between the inner and outer curves of B. IB very close and higher than L. RT very close. 1 equidistant hair and curl; 8 low, leans to the right and is distant from 1; 802 close.

4^b. Crack from rim above B curves down through E to bottom of RT, then up through top of Y to rim.

REVERSE B^e. This die has a crack now from left top of R to rim above.

COMBINATIONS:
4^b = B^e
This number is very rare.

No. 6

OBVERSE 3. Suction marks do not show when coupled with this reverse. There is a small defect in the die, an elongated dot, just below LI which shows also on N No. 4, but is almost obscured by the suction marks. The field both before the face and back of head is rough, due to delicate flaking—breaking down of the die. (Numbered on plate as No. 3_2).

REVERSE C^b. This is the same as reverse G^b of 1801—N No. 11. It is cracked from rim through the right side of D to the leaves beneath. There is a breaking down or scaling of the die starting between D and S and running into STA.

C^c. The ^{b} crack now continues on to the right through E in ONE, right wreath to rim between F and A.

C^d. A crack from rim over first T passes down through its right arm and curves right through the upper leaves of both left and right branches and through the O in OF to rim above.

COMBINATIONS:
3 = C^b
3 = C^c
*3 = C^d
*This combination 3 = Cd is rare.

No. 7

OBVERSE 4^b.

REVERSE D. ME in AMERICA joined at their feet and AM almost touch. The word ONE stands very high in the wreath, close but not touching the leaves above. C in CENT low. The letter N in UNITED and CENT is imperfect, having a defective stand and small cap on its right upright, while the N in ONE has a defective stand and a

perfect cap. The tip of the highest leaf on the right branch ends on the line drawn down the left side of S. This last S is low. A leaf ends below the right edge of left upright of N in UNITED.

COMBINATIONS:

4^b = D

This number has the highest degree of rarity—only one example is known.

No. 8

OBVERSE 5. The top of 1 close and the R distant from the hair. The top of the highest curl is below the right edge of the upright of R. LIB almost touch. The point of the curl is below the inner curve of B.

5^b. This die has a hair line crack from the top of L curving downward through I to bottoms of BE, then upward through R to top of T.

5^c. Additional slight crack from point of bust up parallel to the rim. A roughness has now developed in the die on the breasts and in the field above and also about the figures 180.

REVERSE D^b. This die has a very delicate crack from about the center of the right upright of M through top of E to rim over R—another even more delicate crack from center of E through top of R to rim over I.

D^c. Is cracked from rim through first S and stand of T, touching the tip of leaf below A, then curving close to the right wreath end to rim near O in OF.

D^d. Has a crack from tops of OF to rim between F and A.

D^e. In addition to the above cracks there is a crack from first S to second leaf near its base; from tip of left wreath to tip of right wreath, then curving upward joins the ^{c} crack between S and O.

COMBINATIONS:

5 = D^b
5^b = D^b
5^c = D^c
5^c = D^d
5^c = D^e

No. 9

OBVERSE 6. The top of 1 very close to hair. The highest curl is below the center of R. The lower part of left stand of Y broken away. The point of the curl is below the space between the letters BE.

6^b. Faint crack through bottoms of 802, which continues on to rim below the bust.

6^c. In addition to the ^{b} crack this obverse now has a crack from rim through R and base of T, passing close to the stand of Y and then in a curve to rim opposite the chin.

6^d. The crack from RT now has a fork starting downward at a point opposite the mouth.

REVERSE E. The wreath is without stems. All the T's are defective, having their right stands broken away. NT of CENT do not quite connect at top. The tip of the highest leaf on the right branch ends just to the left of a line drawn down the right side of last S. There is a cut in the die close to the edge over AM. A saw-tooth line runs through the bottoms of ERICA to top of first 0 of $\frac{1}{100}$.

E^b. Faint crack from 100 to top of U.

E^c. Crack from rim through E in UNITED to wreath, and upward through right stand of A, left top of T to rim. A very faint crack from left side of C in CENT to bow. The cut in the die over AM is smoothed out and does not show. The saw-tooth line has also been erased.

E^d. Same as ^{c} with crack from 100 to U now continued from left top of U to rim. An additional crack from rim touches the left tips of E in STATES to wreath.

E^e. The tops of UNIT connected by a crack that joins the ^{c} crack at rim over E. Another from top of I to rim over N.

COMBINATIONS:

6	=	E
6^b	=	E^b
6^c	=	E^b
†6^d	=	E^b
6^d	=	E^c
6^d	=	E^d
*6^d	=	E^e

†Examples of this combination 6d = Eb are found with a strong double outlined chin.
*Specimens from this combination of dies 6d = Ee are sometimes found with the obverse cracks more pronounced, and exhibit four suction lines, from the leaves on the wreath, running from the forehead to the c crack.

No. 10

Obverse 7^b. In LIBERTY the letter Y was first placed next the letter R and to correct this error the letter T was engraved over the Y. The arms of this letter can be seen on each side of the upright of T. The point of the curl is below the right edge of the upright of B. There is a fine scratch in the field below the figure 1 which runs horizontally into the milling. There are two lines that extend diagonally to the right from the right arms of the letters T and Y to the border milling. These lines are impressions of the points of leaves undoubtedly caused by an injury to the die. Occasionally examples are found that exhibit additional similar lines, from the center of Y to rim above and in the field below Y running into the rim. Image 7^b_3 illustrates some of these extra lines. Examples that are struck with a very broad border milling below the date all show a small rim break below the 18 and a still lesser break below the 02. (numbered on plate 7^b_1). This break below the 18 does not quite come up to the top edge of the border milling and the 02 break is still further away from the top edge. Centered examples plainly show the 18 break and just a trace of the 02 break (numbered 7^b_2) and other specimens with narrow milling below date do not show either break (numbered 7^b_3).

7^c. An attempt apparently has now been made to erase the 18 break and in so doing the beading has been smoothed off at this point. Also, the lines from the T and Y to rim are very indistinct.

Reverse F. This reverse always has an incused scalloped line between the wreath and AMERICA starting at the first A and ending opposite the final A. ME do not connect at base. C in CENT barely touches the leaf. The corresponding leaf lies over the right stand of T. A small string hangs from the right pendant of this T. NT touch at top. The right stands of all the T's are broken away. All three N's are slightly defective on the right side of their stands. The fraction bar is very long, almost touching both ribbons. The right ribbon ends in a small hook. The tip of the highest leaf on the right branch ends to the right of the last S.

F^b. A delicate crack from top of first T to rim over A; crack from rim between S and O to top to OF; crack from rim over A to ME.

F^c. The rim heavily broken over ATE, touching all the top of T and just the left tip of E.

F^d. From the broken rim over ATE a crack runs through the tops of ES to rim, where it joins the ^{b} crack of OF. The crack from first T to rim now goes down to top of first S. Faint crack from leaf to right side of first S.

COMBINATIONS:

*7^b	=	F
7^b	=	F^b
7^c	=	F^c
7^c	=	F^d

*This combination 7b = F is found with a fine double outlined chin.

No. 11

OBVERSE 7^d. The 18 break has now reappeared and comes up to the top line of the border milling.

7^e. The 02 break has now reached the top line of the border milling and the 18 break is longer and invades the field slightly.

REVERSE G. UNITED very irregular. M and E in AMERICA are joined at their bases and AM almost touch. C in CENT and leaf overlap each other. The corresponding leaf does not touch the T as all the T's have their right stand broken away. The N's are all perfectly formed. The tip of the highest leaf on the right branch ends just to the right of a line drawn down the left side of the last S.

G^b. A crack from left upright of U passes close to the under side of the left stem, through left ribbon to knot.

G^c. Has a second crack from rim over O in OF that passes down through that letter, the topmost and lowest outside berries on right branch and I in AMERICA to rim.

G^d. With a good glass a third delicate crack can be seen starting from rim between T-E, touching the right arm of T, passing through the E in ONE and joining the second crack.

COMBINATIONS:

7^d	=	G
7^e	=	G^b
7^e	=	G^c
7^e	=	G^d

No. 12

Obverse 8. The top of 1 very close to the hair above, and the curl on left more distant. The top of the highest curl is below the right edge of E. The left edge of the upright of T is above the junction point of the hair and forehead. The point of the curl is below the left edge of upright of B. The tail of the R is slightly above the T, and the letter B leans to the right. The field in back of LIBERTY is very rough and shows many suction marks. One of these marks, that resembles a crack, runs from near the top of Y across the T, touching the tail of R to the curls beneath E.

8[b]. The rim is broken above the letter B.

8[c]. The rim is now very badly broken over BERT, touching the right top of B, obliterating the upper half of E, top of R and left arm of T.

Reverse H. There are only four berries on the right branch—three outside and one inside opposite the E in ONE below its top. All the T's have their right stand broken away. C in CENT just touches the leaf and is on line with E, which is slightly lower than NT. These two letters touch at top. The word ONE high in wreath similar to Reverse F. In AMERICA the letters AM are joined and ME just touch. The tip of the highest leaf on the right branch ends to the left of the center of last S. A leaf ends beneath the upright of D in UNITED. The field in back of NΩ $\frac{1}{100}$ VO is rough; the checking or fine flaking of the die causing several fine curved lines.

H[b]. This die is just starting to crumble on the lower edges of the bottom pair of leaves on right branch.

H[c]. The crumbling on the lower edges of the leaves is heavier Crumbling of the die has now started on the right stem.

Combinations:

8[b] = H
8[b] = H[b]
8[c] = H[c]

This number is very rare.

No. 13

OBVERSE 9. The figure 8 is slightly lower than 1-0. The top of the highest curl is below the left edge of the upright of R. The point of the curl is below the center of B. IB close—other letters well spaced.

9^b. The die is beginning to fail, the field being rough in back of the upper half of the letters RT and above the tops of RTY.

9^c. The rim is now badly broken over the letters RTY, the break touching all the top of T and left arm of Y.

9^d. A crack from rim on right runs in a slight curve ending at a point about midway between the end of chin and breast line, 2½ mm. distant from the neck.

9^e. The crack from the right rim now continues on to the neck. There is a delicate shadowy line back of the head showing that this crack is developing across the coin.

REVERSE H^c.

REVERSE H^d. Is now cracked from rim downward between ES, through right branch and I in AMERICA to rim.

COMBINATIONS:

$9^b = H^c$
$9^c = H^c$
$*9^d = H^c$
$*9^e = H^d$

*These two combinations 9d = Hc and 9e = Hd are extremely rare.

No. 14

OBVERSE 10. This die is very similar to Obverse No. 5. The figures 02 are spaced closer together and the R is nearer the hair. The curl of the 2 almost touches its diagonal, making the top almost closed. The top of the highest curl is below the center of R. The point of the curl is below the right or outer curve of B. There is a "swell" in the die back of the lower curls.

10^b. Has a fine crack from rim below 1 up through its base and the curl at left and on slightly into the field.

REVERSE H^d.

H^e. Has a delicate crack from rim between FA to top outside berry.

H^f. In addition to the above cracks there is a break from top of S touching the left foot of T through end of leaf under A to right bottom end of E to the vertical or ^{d} crack. Another crack from rim passes through the top and bottom left tips of E in AMERICA to right wreath. A lump has now developed on the right stem beside the second outside berry.

H^g. A delicate crack now runs from the ^{f} crack at a point below the left edge of E in STATES through the left terminal leaf to the ^{d} crack.

H^h. Has a heavy rim break over STA, touching the tops of ST. This die is now shattered, having several additional fine cracks.

COMBINATIONS:

$10 = H^d$
$10 = H^e$
$10^b = H^f$
$10^b = H^g$
$10^b = H^h$

No. 15

OBVERSE 11. Both the hair above and the curl to left are very distant from the figure 1. The date is widely spaced. LIB close and ERT are very distant from the hair. Highest curl under left side of upright of R. The point of the curl is below the center of B. Left stand of Y missing.

11^b. Has a delicate crack from near the top of B, curving down through the bottoms of ERT to below the center of Y.

REVERSE I. All ten berries are much larger than usual. The fraction bar slopes slightly to the right and ends in a point. NT do not touch. C is much lower than the other letters. The three N's are perfectly formed. There is a small point on the right side of both ribbons slightly above the level of top of the numerator. There is no center point on this reverse. The highest leaf ends slighty to the right of a line drawn down the left side of last S.

I^b. A crack runs from rim through N of UNITED, lowest left leaf, ribbons just above the knot to right stem. NITED delicately

connected at top. Faint crack from rim through right side of M to leaf beneath.

I^{c}. The first ^{b} crack now continues on through upper leaf of bottom pair on right branch, bottom of I to rim between RI in AMERICA. A crack also from rim to left top of first T in STATES.

I^{d}. A very delicate crack begins at base of top pair of leaves on right branch, then through left top tip of E in ONE—N of CENT, right loop joining the horizontal crack.

I^{e}. All above cracks are now heavier and the vertical crack from base of top pair of leaves now extends up through right side of final S to rim.

COMBINATIONS:

11^{b} = I^{b}
11^{b} = I^{c}
11^{b} = I^{c}
11^{b} = I^{d}
11^{b} = I^{e}

No. 16

OBVERSE 11^{c}. The crack through BERTY is now slightly less distinct. There are several rows of impressed denticulations starting at L and running through LIBERTY and along the rim to opposite the chin. Suction marks in field before neck from chin to throat.

REVERSE J. Four berries on the right branch—three outside and one inside. This inside berry is opposite the T in CENT. (No berry opposite E in ONE.) The right pendant of this T almost touches the tip of a leaf. C touches a leaf and is below the other letters ENT. All the N's are imperfect. The M in AMERICA is recut above its left foot and top. The highest leaf ends just to the right of the center of last S.

J^{b}. A delicate crack runs from the foot of N touching the bottom of U to left ribbon. Another from U passes through the left ribbon, touching the left end of fraction line to last 0 in 100. Another, curving up from the center of fraction line, passes through right ribbon and out its end to rim, from right stand of A to right

ribbon, and also from the rim above E in AMERICA, touching that letter, the left stand of R, through the three lowest leaves on right branch and right stem to right ribbon. STATES connected through their tops by a crack.

J[c]. An additional crack from rim over first T in STATES curves down through that letter and through the center of ATE, touching the top of last S and on to the rim. The crack from ribbon to right stand of A now continues up to top of C. C and A connected at top by a crack.

COMBINATIONS:
11[c] = J[b]
11[c] = J[c]
This number is very rare.

No. 17

OBVERSE 12. This die is very similar to obverse No. 3, but there is more space between the 02. The stand of the Y is not broken. R slightly above the letters E and T. The top of the highest curl is below the right side of the upright of R. The point of the curl is between the inner and outer curves of B.

12[b]. Has a crack from rim through R and forelock to rim before mouth; another from rim through E and hair joins the first crack before forehead; and a third faint crack from the base of Y extends downward and to the right a short distance paralleling the first crack.

12[c]. A fourth crack, from tip of nose, curves toward the rim, but just before it joins the first [b] crack it turns abruptly downward and joins the rim near point of bust. The lower end of this crack is very delicate.

REVERSE K. Only four berries on the right branch—three outside and one inside, which is opposite the top of E in ONE. The right stand is missing from all the T's. C in CENT just touches the leaf and is on line with E. NT higher and do not touch at top. The right pendant of T in CENT almost touches a leaf. Lowest outside

berry on left stemless. The right side of upright of E and bottom of D in UNITED recut. Highest leaf on the right branch ends just to the left of the center of last S. A leaf ends below the right side of D in UNITED. The numerator of the fraction is exceptionally high and distant from the bar.

K^b. A wide line of blurred denticles extends through RICA and 100.

K^c. Is cracked from rim above AT in STATES, downward, curving to the top of N in ONE, then right through top of E, wreath and right foot of first A in AMERICA to rim. A new line of denticles extend from bottom of 1 to top of U.

COMBINATIONS:

$12 = K$
$12^b = K^b$
$12^c = K^b$
$12^c = K^c$

No. 18

OBVERSE 13. This die is very similar to Obverse No. 12, but the figure 1 is not quite so close to the hair above. The letters TY are spaced slightly closer. The top of the second or higher curl is below the space between the ER. The point of the curl is beneath the center of the upright of B. Heavy suction marks of the wreath show in front of the neck and below the bow knot.

13^b. A crack from rim passes up through the drapery and breast and then diagonally across the field to rim opposite the eye.

REVERSE K^d. This die now has developed another crack starting at the right top of N in ONE, passing down through E in CENT, left loop, stem and ribbon end to rim.

COMBINATIONS:

$13^b = K^d$

This number is rare.

No. 19

Obverse 14. The top of 1 almost touches the hair above. The figures 180 are about on a line. The word LIBERTY is placed more to the right than usual, which brings the left edge of the upright of T above the junction point of the curl and forehead. The top of the second or highest curl is below the space between the letters ER and it almost touches their feet. The point of the curl is below the left edge of the upright of B. In the field, close to the rim, before the face, incuse suction marks show from the letters MERIC on the reverse. These marks vary in intensity on different specimens, some being very delicate.

Reverse L. The wreath is without stems. Half of an S appears beneath the last S in STATES. A fine line below the fraction bar touches the top of 1 in 100. The letters NT in CENT touch at their tops and the bottom of E is below the N. The O is much lower than F in OF. The highest berry on the right branch is on a very long stem—touches the tip of a leaf.

L^b. Has a hair-line crack from the right top of F in OF to the rim near A.

L^c. This ^{b} crack has now produced a rim break touching the top of F and extending each way to a point over the right side of O and left side of A. Hair-line crack from near the top of O to top of F; another from right arm of second T in STATES to rim over E; also another from right arm of this same T touches left bottom end of E to tip of lower leaf of top terminal pair on right branch; another from rim between D and S to leaf below first S.

L^d. Has an additional rim break over TATE, touching all the top of the second T.

Combinations:

14 = L
14 = L^b
14 = L^c
14 = L^d

1802

No. 20

Obverse 14. This Obverse, when coupled with Reverse M, does not have the suction marks on its right rim. (Numbered on plate 14_2.)

Reverse M. The letters in CENT are irregular to each other. The NT very close, but do not touch. The base of T does not touch the leaf to its right and is further away from this leaf than on any reverse of 1802 and 1803. The word ONE stands high in the wreath, close to the leaves above. Part of the right stand of all the T's broken away. The three N's are perfectly formed. The right stem ends in a sharp point. The left stem has a fine line extending from its end through the bottom of U. The second berry on the left and the first and third on the right are without stems. The highest leaf on the right branch ends to the right of a line drawn down through the center of S. The lowest leaf on the left branch ends just to the right of the left upright of N.

M^b. ERICA connected through their tops by a crack.

M^c. In UNITED another crack from rim over N passes through right top of this letter, tops of IT and left top of E to rim.

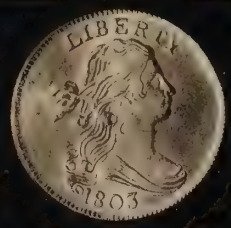
Combinations:

14 = M^b
14 = M^c

1803

1

1b



1c

1d

2

3b

4b

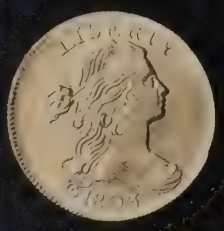
4c

4d

4e

4f

4g



5

5b

6b

6c

6d

7b

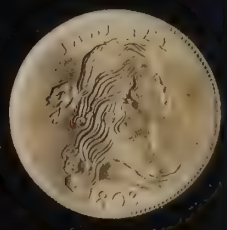
7c

8c

8d

9

10b


11

11b

12

12b

13b

13c

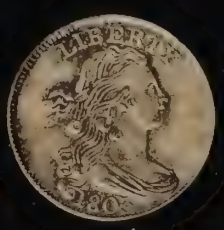
13d

14b

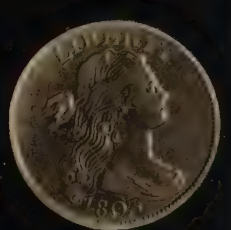
14c

14e

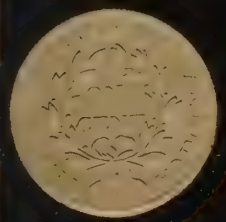
15



15b


15c

1803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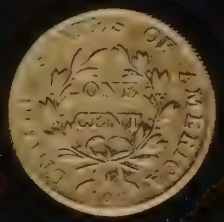
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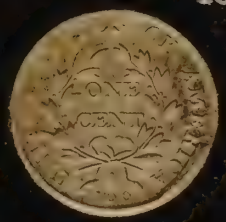
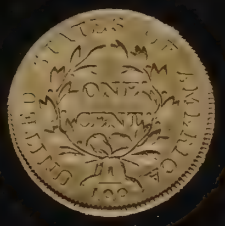

Cd

D

Dc

E

Eb

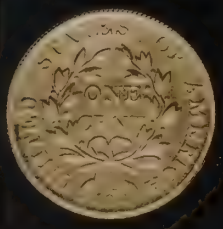

F

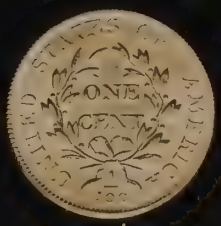
Fb

Gb

Gc

H


Hc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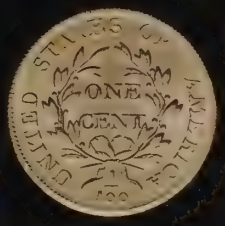
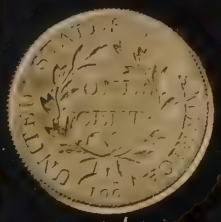

Ic

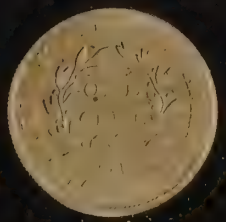
Jc

Jd

K


Kb

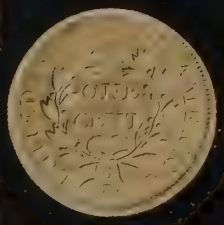
Kc

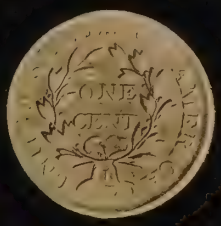

Lb

Lc

Ld

M


Mc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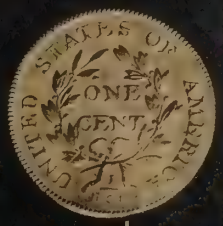
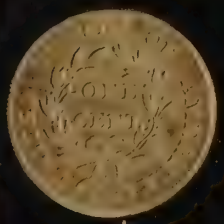
Nd

O

P


Qb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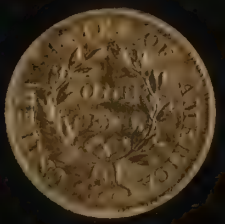
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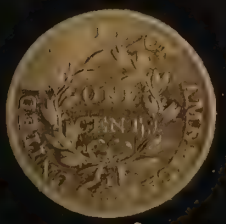
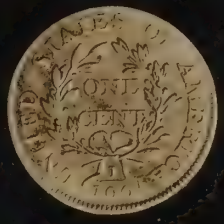

Qf

Rb


Rc

Rd

In determining the relation of the point of the curl, and the curve of the curl to the letters above, the coin must be held so that the vertical axis or upright of the letter is on a line with the eye.

On the reverse the same must be done in determining the point of a leaf to the letter above.

KEY TO OBVERSES Point of Curl Below—	Highest Wave of Hair Under—				
	Between E and R	Left Edge Upright of R	Center Upright of R	Right Edge Upright of R	Center of R
Center of upright of B	10				
Right edge of upright of B					
Center of B					
Between center and inner curve of B		17–18	1		
Inner curve of B			12–20–21		
Between inner and outer curves of B			2–3–8 9–22–23	4–5–6 7–11–13	15–16–19
Outer curve of B					14

REVERSES Point of Leaf Under—	Point of Leaf Under—							
	Outer Left Curve of O	Center of Left Curve of O	Inner Left Curve of O	Centre of O	Inner Right Curve of O	Center Right Curve of O	Outer Right Curve of O	Bet. O and F
Center of upright of D								
Right edge of upright of D				20*				
Center of D			6△	21–23	3§–15⊙			9
Left edge of curve of D				22		11		18–19
Bet. inner and outer curves D			4†–14▲	1○	5●		16★–17★	
Right edge of curve of D	8–10			12–13	2	7✿		

○S under final S; double fraction bar. (Same as No. 19-1802). †Numerator very close to knot. ●Saw tooth line through 100. △Line above fraction bar. ✿100 over 000. ▲Right stem ends in a long point. ⊙Very short fraction bar, large $\frac{1}{100}$. ★Crack thru D. *D low M recut. §Left stem continues through U (Same as No. 20, 1802).

Newcomb No. 1—Doughty No. 180
No. 2—Not in D
No. 3—No. 189
No. 4—No. 181
No. 5—No. 182
No. 6—Not in D
No. 7—No. 179
No. 8—Not in D
No. 9—No. 190
No. 10—No. 186
No. 11—No. 183
No. 12—No. 191
No. 13—No. 187
No. 14—No. 188
No. 15—No. 192
No. 16—No. 193
No. 17—No. 194
No. 18—No. 195
No. 19—No. 196
No. 20—No. 184
No. 21—No. 185
No. 22—No. 197
No. 23—Not in D

1803

No. 1

Obverse 1. The figure 1 is blunt—this peculiarity being found on all the obverses of this year, excepting one instance, see Obverse No. 15. The hair above and the curl to the left are extremely close to this figure. The 180 equally and closely spaced, but the figure 3 is slightly nearer the 0. The corner of this figure almost touches the bust line above. The point of the curl on top of the head is just to the left of the inner curve of B. The highest wave of hair is below the center of upright of R.

1^b. The rim is slightly broken to the right of Y. There is also a small crack from drapery on right to bottom of figure 3.

1^c. This break is now extended to over the letters TY.

1^d. The break over TY is now much heavier and touches their tops.

Reverse A. This is the same as reverse L of 1802. This reverse, when coupled with Obverse No. 1 of 1803, *is not found with any die breaks or cracks.*

Combinations:

1	=	A
1^b	=	A
1^c	=	A
1^d	=	A

No. 2

Obverse 2. The top of the figure 1 almost touches the hair above and the curl to the left is close. The figures 803 are about equally spaced apart, but the 18 are slightly closer together. The corner of the 3 lies over and above the bust line. This die is not finished, as there is no point to the curl and the outline of the wave of hair beneath the R is not complete. The bottom of L is slightly below the I. The right edge of the upright of T is above the junction point of the hair and forehead.

Note: On the following reverses, unless otherwise stated, the fraction is small and there are five berries on each branch of the wreath. The letter N is made from a perfect punch in all but two instances. See N No. 7—Rev. G and N No. 21—Rev. Q.

REVERSE B. The letters IT and D in UNITED are above the bottom arc line of the other letters. In AMERICA the bases of AM almost touch, while ME are joined. All the T's have part of their right stand broken away. The right pendant of T in CENT almost touches the point of a leaf. The fraction line is long, as generally found, extending from above the right edge of 1 to above the center of last 0. The lowest outside berry on left is held in place by the point of the leaf beneath. The point of the highest right leaf ends just to the left of a line drawn down the right side of last S. Lowest left leaf ends to the left of the right upright of N.

COMBINATIONS:

2 = B

Very rare.

No. 3

OBVERSE 3. This obverse is the same as No. 2, but the top of hair has been refinished. The highest wave of hair is below the center of upright of R. The point of the curl is below, midway between the inner and outer curves of B. Suction marks of the reverse show like a "horn" extending into the field from the center of the forehead, this has given this number the name of the "Unicorn" variety. Other suction marks show in the field in front of the neck.

3^b. Has a slight crack connecting the tops of IB.

REVERSE C^b. This is the same as reverse M^c of No. 20—1802.

C^c. There is a small triangular rim break above the N in UNITED.

C^d. The rim is now broken down, touching the tops of RICA.

COMBINATIONS:

3^b = C^b

3^b = C^c

*3^b = C^d

*This combination 3b = Cd is very rare.

1803

No. 4

OBVERSE 4. The top of the figure 1 is extremely close to the hair above. The curl to its left is very close. The 803 are equally spaced apart, but the 1 slightly more distant from the 8. The corner of the 3 is extremely close to the bust. The right stand of both the T and Y is shorter than the left. The point of the curl is between the inner and outer curves of B. The highest wave is under the right edge of upright of R. The forelock is below the center of the space between TY. There is a scratch in the die through the hair, just above the lowest curl, which extends into the bust just above its bottom line.

4^b. This die is now beginning to break, forming a very small lump beneath the chin.

4^c. This lump has increased in size and now extends to the junction of the chin and neck.

4^d. The lump is larger, having increased in size vertically but not in length, its bottom edge being horizontal.

REVERSE D. This die is quickly recognized as the numerator is exceptionally high above the long fraction bar. A leaf touches the right base and pendant tip of T in CENT. The corresponding leaf barely touches the C. The point of the highest leaf on the right branch ends below the center of S. The tip of the lowest leaf on left branch ends to the left of the right upright of N. The right stand is missing from all the T's.

D^b. Has a crack from rim to left of first S through tops of STA.

D^c. The rim heavily broken, touching the tops of the letters STA.

COMBINATIONS:

4 = D
4^b = D
4^c = D^b
4^d = D^c

No. 5

OBVERSE 4^d.

REVERSE E. In CENT the letters are about even, and NT just touch at top A leaf touches the right base, and its point almost touches the

right pendant of T. The corresponding leaf just touches C. The fraction bar is very short. The left stem ends in a point. A saw-like line runs from the end of the right ribbon through 100 to top of U. The highest leaf on right branch ends to the right of the center of S. The lowest leaf on left ends just to the right of the center of N. In UNITED the D is low and TE connected at bottom by a line. The bottom of T is slightly below the I. The second inside berry on right is opposite the top of T in CENT. This location of this berry is peculiar to only two reverses—Reverses E and F.

E^b. Cracked from rim below left ribbon to top of U and from rim over N to right top of NIT.

COMBINATIONS:
4^d = E
4^d = E^b

No. 6

OBVERSE 4^d.

REVERSE F. In CENT the letters are very close at top, particularly the CE, which almost touch. A leaf touches the right base and its point almost touches the right pendant of T. A leaf touches C. The lower outside berry on left branch rests against the stem of the leaf above. A sharp spine is on the lower side of this berry. The fraction bar is long, and running parallel above it is a fine line. The left stem ends in a short point. The bases of AM just touch. The top leaf of the right branch ends below the center of S. The lowest leaf on left ends just to the right of the center of N. The right stand of T in UNITED broken away, but the other T's are perfect. The second inside berry on right is opposite the top of T in CENT.

F^b. A crack starts at rim above the left side of M, then down to right top and along the tops of MERI.

COMBINATIONS:
4^d = F
4^d = F^b
This number is rare.

1803

No. 7

OBVERSE 4^e. The lump is still larger—its bottom edge being rounded.

4^f. In addition to the lump under the chin a crack starts from the rim to the right of 3 and extends over the point of the bust to rim beyond.

4^g. The rim is now heavily broken and extends over the end of the bust.

REVERSE G. This reverse is quickly recognized as the fraction was first engraved in error. A figure 1 has been cut over the first cipher, which is plainly seen beneath. The word ONE is high in the wreath, very close to the leaves above. In CENT the C is low, the E above N and NT touch at top. All the N's have defective stands and right caps, one of the two instances this year where these poorly formed letters are found. All the T's are perfect and well formed. The tip of the highest leaf is on the line drawn down the right side of last S.

G^b. Cracked from rim over E through the tops of RIC.

G^c. The rim is now heavily broken over RIC and touches their tops.

COMBINATIONS:

4^e = G
4^f = G^b
*4^f = G^c
*4^g = G^c

*These two combinations 4f = Gc and 4g = Gc are extremely rare.

No. 8

OBVERSE 5. The curl to the left is distant from the figure 1. The hair and bust are close to the top of 1 and 3, but are actually further away than on any other obverse. The 803 are about equally spaced apart, but the 1 much closer to the 8. The right edge of base of T is above the junction of the curl and forehead. The point of the curl is midway between the inner and outer curves of B. The highest wave is under the center of upright of R.

REVERSE H. The right pendant of the T in CENT almost touches the tip of a leaf directly below. None of these letters touch each other. C

slightly below the E and T slightly above the N. All the T's are perfectly formed. In OF the O is much below the F and leans to left. The bases of AME are extremely close but do not quite touch. The lowest outside berry on left branch is suspended between the tip of leaf below and the stem of the pair of leaves above, and does not possess a stem of its own. The fraction line is slightly shorter than usual, extending from above the right edge of 1 to above the inside edge of left side of last 0. In UNITED the bottom of T is below the I. The tip of the top leaf on right branch is below the center of last S. The tip of lowest left leaf ends just to the left of the right upright of N.

COMBINATIONS:
5 = H

No. 9

OBVERSE 5^b. This die is beginning to fail, as there is a slight swelling beneath the chin and below the lowest curl.

REVERSE I. In AMERICA the bases of ME touch. The left base and left top of M are slightly recut and it is slightly above the base of A. In CENT the letters CE are on the same line, but above the NT, which touch at top. A leaf comes very close to the base of T, and its point also is very close to the right pendant end. The right base of this T in CENT is broken away, but the bases of the remaining three T's are perfect. The corresponding leaf at left comes very close to the side of C, but does not touch. Last S in STATES is recut, showing a double outline on its right side. The T in UNITED lower than I. The fraction bar is very short. There is a very delicate dot at the end of the left stem. The highest right leaf ends just to the left of the right side of last S. Lowest left leaf ends below the right edge of the left base on left upright of N. A scratch in the die connects the outside pair of leaves under M with wreath stem just below the berry.

I^b. Is cracked from border on left between D and S to wreath, then curving up to near left terminal leaf, where it changes direction again sharply to the right, crossing right wreath and ending in rim midway between F in OF and A in AMERICA.

OBVERSE 5[b]. No. 9

REVERSE I[d]. The [c] crack through NE and berry now continues through the left upright of M in AMERICA to the rim. This same crack also extends left and upward crossing the [b] crack and left wreath above the O in ONE, touching the left arm of the second T in STATES to the rim above. A new heavy crack has developed also from rim through the left side of the last S to near tip of the terminal left leaf. The [c] crack through the tops of NT and right upright of M is heavier.

This combination 5b = Id was found too late to be placed on page 73.

I^{c}. A delicate crack through tops of NE in ONE to berry on right branch, another runs in almost a straight line through the tops of NT in CENT, right wreath to right upright of M in AMERICA.

COMBINATIONS:

5^{b} = I
5^{b} = I^{b}
5^{b} = I^{c}

No. 10

OBVERSE 6. The hair above the figure 1 is extremely close, while the curl to the left is about three times that distance. The corner of the 3 almost touches the bust. The figures 03 are spaced exceptionally close together. The bottoms of LIB are extremely close but do not quite touch. The base of T is above the arc line of the R and Y. The junction of the hair and forehead is below the center of T. The point of the curl is below the center of the upright of B. The highest wave is between E and R.

6^{b}. A delicate crack runs through the bottom of the figures of date. Another from the left side of 1 touches the under side of the lowest curl and continues on to rim. LIBE are connected through their tops by a delicate crack which continues on to the rim over right edge of E. Another very delicate crack from end of bust to rim above.

6^{c}. The crack through the bottom of the figures continues on to the left to the rim below the lowest curl.

6^{d}. The rim is heavily broken, covering over part of the under edge of the lowest curl, obliterating the lower half of the figure 1 and touching the bottom of the figure 8.

REVERSE H^{b}. A delicate crack runs from the rim through E in UNITED to wreath.

H^{c}. The ^{b} crack now continues on across the left wreath and curving upward through upper parts of N in ONE, the right wreath, the right side of O in OF to rim above.

COMBINATIONS:

6	=	H
6^{b}	=	H
6^{c}	=	H^{b}
6^{c}	=	H^{c}
*6^{d}	=	H^{c}

*This combination 6d = Hc is extremely rare.

No. 11

OBVERSE 7. The hair above the figure 1 is very close, while the curl to the left is distant. The corner of the 3 touches the bust line. The 03 are spaced very close together, while the 8 is slightly further away. The 1 is quite distant from the 8. The junction of the hair and forehead is slightly to the right of the right tip of base of T. The point of the curl is midway between the inner and outer curves of B. The highest wave is under right edge of upright of R.

7^{b}. A delicate crack from rim to right of 3 runs diagonally upward to the bust.

7^{c}. A break connects the bottoms of the figures 180 with the rim and extends on to the left to below the lowest curl.

REVERSE J. The letters ME are joined at their bases. The letters in the word CENT are all in the same top line. The leaf tip ends below and to the left of the right pendant end of T. All the T's are perfectly formed. The lower outside left berry rests against the lower end of the leaf above; the tip of the leaf below comes very close, but does not touch. The IT and D in UNITED are above the bottom arc line of the other letters. The right stem has a fine line extending from its end; the left stem ends in a delicate point. The fraction bar is slightly shorter than usual. A small defect is in the field to the right, close to the last cipher. The highest right leaf ends to left of center of S. Lowest left leaf ends under center of N.

J^b. From the rim to the left of the first S a crack starts, passing through that letter, touching the left tip of base of T and then on below AT passes up through E to rim above.

J^c. Has an additional crack from rim at a point to the right of D in UNITED to the left wreath. This crack passes through the pair of leaves below the first S and follows along the stem and out the end of the terminal leaf through the lower right side of last S to rim. TED connected faintly through their tops.

J^d. A faint crack through the tops of NITED joins the ^{c} crack from rim. Where this ^{d} crack leaves the D of UNITED it produces a point on some examples.

COMBINATIONS:

$7^b = J^b$
$7^b = J^c$
$7^b = J^d$
$*7^c = J^d$

*This combination 7c = Jd is extremely rare.

No. 12

OBVERSE 8. The relative positions of the figures of the date to each other and to the hair and bust above are about the same as on the previous obverse No. 7. The curl to the left, however, is closer to the figure 1. In LIBERTY the letters RTY are above the arc line of the other letters. The junction point of the hair and forehead is below the right edge of the upright in T. The point of the curl is below the inner curve of B. The highest wave is under the center of upright of R.

8^b. A very delicate crack runs in a straight line from the curls on the neck through the right side of 3 to rim below.

8^c. From the point on the rim where the ^{b} crack ends another starts, passing along the end of the bust and on to the rim again shortly above.

8^d. The ^{c} crack now is very strong and heavy its whole length.

REVERSE K. The bases of AME are very close but do not touch. The base of M is slightly above the foot of A. In CENT the C is low and just

barely touches a leaf. T is higher than the N. The leaf tip ends to left and below the right pendant end of T. All the T's bases are defective. The fraction bar is long. The lower outside left berry has a stem and just touches the point of the leaf below. The highest right leaf ends to left of line drawn down right side of last S. Lowest left leaf ends just to right of center of N. Two wavy hair-like parallel lines from side of lowest leaf touch the base of U, passing through end of left ribbon to 100, where the lines separate, one going to right ribbon just above its end, the other to center of A.

NOTE: There is a scratch in the die parallel to the rim between S-OF. This scratch on this reverse die appears only when coupled with obverses 8 and 8^b.

COMBINATIONS:

8 = K
8^b = K
8^c = K
8^d = K

No. 13

OBVERSE 9. The date is very wide, the spacing between the 1 and 8 is exceptionally broad, but 3 is very close to the 0. The curl to the left of 1 is close, and hair above this figure very close. The corner of the 3 almost touches the bust line. The right stands of both the letters T and Y are missing, as well as part of the left stand of Y. The junction point of the hair and forehead is to the right of the right edge of upright of T. The point of the curl ends between the inner and outer curves of B. The highest wave is under the right edge of upright of R.

REVERSE K^b. A crack from rim to the left of the first S passes through the tops of ST going close to the peak of A and on to the rim between AT. A second crack passes through the tops of M and then curves up to rim over left side of E.

K^c. The rim is badly broken over STA, touching the tops of S and T. This obverse, when coupled with this broken reverse die, always has a small period resting on the bottom edge of the letter B in LIBERTY.

COMBINATIONS:

9 = K
9 = K^b
9 = K^c

No. 14

OBVERSE 10. The hair above the figure 1 is extremely close. The spacings between the curl to left of 1 and the figures 180 are all the same. The 3, which touches the bust line, is exceptionally close to the 0. The junction point of the hair and forehead is below the center of the space between the T and Y. The point of the curl is below the outer curve of B. The highest wave is under the center of R.

10^b. A fine crack from rim below the 8 passes up through that figure to its top, then curving to the right, through the drapery and out the end of bust to the rim.

REVERSE L. The bases of AME are very close, but do not touch. The stand of M above the foot of A. The I in AMERICA is delicately recut on the underside of its base. The stands of AT in STATES are very close but do not quite touch. The right side of the base of first T in STATES is weak, while on the second T it is entirely missing. The T's in UNITED and CENT are perfect. The top of the letters in CENT are about on a line. A leaf does not quite touch C, and the base of T just touches the corresponding leaf. The fraction bar is slightly shorter than usual. A fine line continues from the right stem end almost to the left base of last A. Tip of the highest leaf ends to right of center of last S. Lowest leaf ends just to right of center of N.

L^b. A crack from rim through D in UNITED curves through the upper left wreath, touching the right bottom tip of E to rim

again between ES. There is a long point on a denticle between UN of UNITED.

L^c. A second crack from near the end of terminal leaf on left branch through the terminal pair on right branch and O in OF to rim above that letter.

L^d. The rim is now broken over STA, touching all the top of T. An additional crack has now developed, running from the rim between AM to wreath, terminating at a point opposite the top of E in ONE.

COMBINATIONS:

$10 = L^b$
$10^b = L^b$
$10^b = L^c$
$10^b = L^d$

No. 15

OBVERSE 11. The curl to the left is a trifle more distant from the figure 1 than on any other obverse. The hair above its top is only close. The figures 180 are equally closely spaced, but the 3 is much nearer the 0. Its corner does not quite touch the base line above. The bases of the letters IB almost touch. The left side of upright of T is recut. The point of the curl is midway between the inner and outer curve of B. The junction of the hair and forehead is below the center of the space between T and Y. The highest wave is under the center of R.

REVERSE M. The letters of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are slightly larger than on the previous reverses. The figures of the fraction are very large. The fraction bar very short. There are six berries on the left branch and five on the right. The lowest outside left berry has its stem. In UNITED the base of E is above T and D above E, which it almost touches. In CENT the C is below the other letters. CEN touch on their bases. A leaf touches the curve of C for some distance. The corresponding leaf barely touches the base of T, and its tip ends to the right of the right pendant end. The highest leaf ends to the left of the center of last S. The lowest leaf ends under the center of N.

M^b. This reverse is cracked from rim near left of first S in STATES touching its left lower end to wreath beneath, passing out the tip of top pair of inside leaves to right branch near base of top pair of leaves, and on to rim through the upright of F in OF A second crack from end of right arm of first T in STATES runs to upper stem of left wreath. A delicate crack from rim over E in UNITED passes through that letter, left wreath, N in ONE, and joins the first described crack below F.

M^c. This die is now shattered, having several additional cracks. It is also badly sunken so that the word STATES is very weak.

COMBINATIONS:

11 = M
11 = M^b
11 = M^c

No. 16

OBVERSE 11^b. A crack from rim below 1 passes up through that figure to hair above, curving to the left, just touching tip of ribbon to rim.

REVERSE N. The figures of the fraction are large. The fraction bar is longer than on Reverse M, extending from above the right edge of 1 to above the inner curve of left side of last cipher. The lower outside berry on the left is stemless. In UNITED, UN is below and ED above the base line of IT. In CENT, CE touch at the top, EN at the bottom and NT at top. The top of T slightly above the N. A leaf barely touches the curve of C. The corresponding leaf does not touch T. The highest leaf ends just to the right of the center of S. The lowest leaf ends to the right of the center of N.

N^b. This reverse has a small crack from rim above the left edge of D to the right side of this letter.

COMBINATIONS:

11 = N^b
11^b = N^b

No. 17

Obverse 12. The hair above the top of 1 is very close. The figures 803 are closely spaced together, the 0 being slightly closer to the 3 than 8. The 1 is much further spaced away from the 8 and is much nearer the curl to the left. Top of 3 does not touch the bust line, and its bottom is very weak—just a delicate line. The point of the curl is between the center of B and the inner curve. The junction point of the hair and forehead is just the right of right edge of upright of T. The highest wave is under the upright of R. A line connects the two curls below the ear.

Reverse N[e]. The [b] crack now passes through the right side of D. A very delicate crack from the rim to left of first S connects the tops of STATE.

N[d]. A crack from rim over S joins the [c] crack between ST and very heavily connects the tops of TAT and then goes into the rim over left edge of E.

Combinations:
12 = N[c]
*12 = N[d]

*This 12 = Nd combination is extremely rare.

No. 18

Obverse 12. The figure 3 is now well formed, its bottom having been strengthened.

12[b]. The die is beginning to sink, raising the field on the coin between the left rim and lower curls; also there is a slight swelling above and in back of the upper half of the figure 3. A very delicate crack from base of T to forelock.

Reverse O. The figures of the fraction are large with a fraction bar longer than on Reverse N. It extends from a point slightly to the left of the right edge of 1 to above the center of last 0. The lower outside left berry is without a stem. E and D of UNITED are on the same base line but above the T. In CENT none of the letters touch each other but CE are extremely close at top. C is below

the E, and N is above the tops of both the E and T. A leaf barely touches the curve of C and the corresponding leaf covers half of the base of T, more so than on any other reverse of this year. The highest leaf on right ends to the right of center of last S. The lowest leaf ends to the right of the center of N. There is a point on the right side of right ribbon opposite the numerator.

COMBINATIONS:

12 = O
12[b] = O

No. 19

OBVERSE 13. The hair above the top of 1 is extremely close. The figures of the date are equally spaced. The 1 is slightly nearer the curl to the left than to the 8. The corner of the 3 lies just over and above the bust line. The point of the curl is between the inner and outer curves of B. The junction point of the hair and forehead is below the center of the space between T and Y. The highest wave is under the center of R. Small horn on forehead just above the eye.

13[b]. A crack from rim to bust passes between the figures 80. Small flakes out of the die on the neck before the double curls and on the hair above these curls.

13[c]. The crack from rim between 80 now continues up through the shoulder and hair, curving to the left through ribbon of bow to rim back of head. Additional flaking causing more scars on the neck. The field to the left of the several lowest curls is raised—the die having sunken.

13[d]. From the crack described in [c] a branch crack curves off to the left from a point on the shoulder to the rim.

REVERSE O.

COMBINATIONS:

13 = O
13[b] = O
13[c] = O
13[d] = O

No. 20

OBVERSE 14. The hair above the 1 is extremely close. The spacing between the curl and 1 and the 180 are about the same, but the 3 is much nearer the 0. The top of the 3 almost touches the bust. The bottom of L is slightly below the I in LIBERTY. The point of the curl is below the inner curve of B. The junction point of the hair and forehead is to the left of the center of space between the T and Y. The highest wave is under the center of upright of R.

14[b]. A fine crack starting in the field before the neck runs diagonally down over the breasts to the base line of bust. An elongated flake is out of the die near the border opposite the nose.

REVERSE P. The figures of the fraction are small. The fraction bar is slightly shorter than is usually found with small fractions, extending from above the center of 1 to above the inside edge of left side of last 0. In AMERICA the right upright and top of left diagonal of M is recut. In UNITED the bottom of UNI is above TED and D is very low. In CENT the top line is irregular and none of the letters touch each other. A leaf barely touches the outline of C. The corresponding leaf cuts off the right foot of T. The lower outside left berry is crowded between the tip of leaf below and the stem of the pair of leaves above. A short spine extends from the tip of the leaf below. The bases of the T's are perfect. The highest right leaf ends just to the right of the center of S. The lowest left leaf ends below the right base edge of left upright of N.

COMBINATIONS:

14[b] = P

Very Rare.

No. 21

OBVERSE 14[c]. The crack from before the neck to bust line now makes an acute turn upwards nearly paralleling the border, and goes into the rim at a point opposite the chin. This crack resembles the shape of a V.

14[d]. A fine crack connects the bases of 1803.

14[e]. The rim is heavily broken below the date, touching the bottoms of all the figures and extending left to below the lowest curl.

Reverse Q. The fraction is small with a fraction bar the same length as on Reverse P. SIX berries are on the left wreath. The three N's are defective, having imperfect bases and small right caps. In CENT the top of N is below the top of E and T. A leaf touches heavily the curve of C. The right base of T just touches the opposite leaf. There is a small point on the right side of right ribbon opposite the numerator. The highest leaf on right branch ends on the line drawn down the left side of last S. The lowest leaf ends below the right edge of base on left upright of N.

Q[b]. A delicate crack from near the middle of the left stem runs diagonally downward across the left ribbon, fraction line, last cipher in 100 to rim below.

Q[c]. Cracked from rim between D of UNITED and S in STATES to left wreath and out the side of the terminal leaf and across the top pair of leaves of the right branch, touching the left side of O in OF to rim above.

Q[d]. Same as [c] except that the crack is more pronounced and the die is sunken above this crack, especially about the STA.

Q[e]. A crack has now appeared from base of second T in STATES to near the base of terminal leaf on left branch.

Combinations:

14[c] = Q[b]
14[d] = Q[b]
14[e] = Q[c]
14[e] = Q[d]
14[e] = Q[e]

No. 22

Obverse 15. This die is quickly recognized by the large figures of the date, the 1 having a point to its top which all but touches the hair above, and the 3, which has a large round bottom, and whose corner touches the bust line. This is the only die that has a large 1 with a pointed top. All the letters in LIBERTY are larger than

on other obverses of this year. The most notable difference in size being in the IB-R. The point of the curl is between the inner and outer curves of B. The wave is under the upright of R.

15[b]. A crack from rim under the figure 1 passes up along its right edge, through the hair above and curving to the left, passes through the curl back of neck and lowest ribbon near its end and on into the field a very short distance. Another crack from rim above the end of bust passes over the breasts and shoulder to the hair, where it joins the first crack.

15[c]. The first crack is now continued on from the ribbon of the bow to the rim. This section is very fine and delicate.

REVERSE R. The figures of the fraction are large. The lowest outside left berry rests against the stem of the pair of leaves above and the point of leaf below. The letters of UNITED are uneven. In CENT the letters NT touch at top and ME almost touch at bottom. The C is slightly low. A leaf touches C and the opposite leaf covers the right base of T, and its tip comes very close to the right pendant end. The bases of ME are joined. The highest leaf ends under the center of last S. The lowest leaf under the center of N. The last S is slightly recut on its lower right side.

R[b]. A crack from rim passes through the upright of E in UNITED, left wreath, bottom of O and left top of N in ONE, right wreath at base of terminal pair of leaves, to left side of O in OF. This [b] crack does not increase in intensity with the development of the subsequent cracks.

R[c]. A second crack has now appeared running from rim, passing through the upright of D in UNITED, left wreath, touching the top of O in ONE, and curving upward, passes very close to the tip of left terminal leaf, touching the lower and upper right ends of E in STATES to rim above. A third crack from rim touches the left foot of first A in AMERICA, the tip of two leaves under that letter, the top outside right berry and across the base of the three outside leaves to the stem of the right branch near the point where it is crossed by the first crack.

R[d]. A fourth crack from rim above the first S passes through that letter, left base of T, and, curving through the leaf under A, joins the second crack just before this crack touches the right end of E.

R^e. From the base of the second T in STATES a crack crosses the fourth and second cracks and connects the terminal leaves of the wreath.

COMBINATIONS:

15 = R
15 = R^b
15^b = R^c
15^c = R^c
15^c = R^d
15^c = R^e

Rare.

No. 23

OBVERSE 15^c.

REVERSE Q^f. The sunken portion has now deepened so that the letters STA are entirely obliterated as well as the milling over these letters. The ^{e} crack from leaf to base of T now continues on from top of T to rim.

COMBINATIONS:

15^c = Q^e
15^c = Q^f

Excessively rare.

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1803

No 24

Obv. 5.

Rev. S. This reverse differs from all others in that the point of the leaf below D in UNITED is further to the left, it being below the left edge of the upright of D. The word OF is placed much nearer the A in AMERICA than the last S in STATES. The figures of the fraction are small, 100 widely spaced with the numerator high above the fraction line. The leaf touching the back of C in CENT has a long spine extending upward from its point The corresponding leaf cuts off part of the right stand of T. The bases of AME are extremely close but do not quite touch. The right stem ends in a sharp point. The highest leaf on the right branch ends below the centre of space between E S. The lowest on left ends below right side of left stand of N. The lowest outside left berry rests against the stem of the pair of leaves above and is without a stem of its own.

S^b A delicate crack connects the tops of NITE and the rim above D.

Combinations

$5 = S^b$

An extreme rarity — but one example being known — January 1928.

The position of this new variety belongs between Nos 8 and 9

Discovered by Elmer S Sears

1803

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